true of the Russian steam frigate Via limit may be seen in another portion of our columns this day. It is added that but for a miracle of good luck the English steamer Cyclops another portion of one contains and its added that but for a miracle of good luck the English steamer Cyclops must have been surprised by the Russian frequency without her guns aboard, and consequently have fallon an easy prize. The Cyclops had been appointed its got Heracles, there to examine into the state of the mines from which the combined fleets are to draw simplies of coal. It is to be presumed, from the account publish, that the Cyclops had landed her guns at Consentinople and was to take her departure in peaceful trim for Haracles. Fortune, however, more provides than the British Admiral, and more vigilant than the officer conducting the blockade, had determined that the English steemer would require some repairs before her departure from Constan inople. She was detained that these might be performed, and consequently was into at Heracles. We must rejoice at the circumstance—we must congratulate ourselves upon the fact that an accident interposed to prevent the meeting of a Russian and an English ship. Not all our national projudice in favor of our own seamen can lead us to suppose tout an English ship without her can lead us to suppose that an English ship without her batteries could cape with a Russian frigure with all her guns aboard; and well is it for the other conducting the blockade, and for Admiral Dundas, that such a result did not follow. As it is, the achievement, cochiable as it an-doubtedly is to the activity and gallantry of the Russian doubt dly is to the activity and gallautry of the Russian craiser, remains but as the fulfillment of a travado. The only positive advantage their own side has derived from the cruise is, that the Russians have proved that a blockade conducted by English and French ships—perhaps we may be doing our gallant allies injustice: it may be by English ships alone—is but a micrable and inefficient kind of proceeding, which they can break through at their will and pleasure. In every way the expedition appears to have been conducted with remarkable sobriety of purpose and in a thoroughly efficient manner. It was not a mere marine promeaude, in which the safety of a valuable ship-of-war was compromised out of a mere spirit of braggalocio. They had a full right to anticipate that at a given sport, and at a given time, they would find an English steamer in a perfectly defenseless condition. They them solves disputched to the rendezwous through the cordon of blocka into ships a vessel of war sufficiently powerful to effect the capture a vessel of war sufficiently powerful to effect the captur of that English ship. That vessel arrived at the prope of that English ship. That vessel arrived at the proper place, and at the proper time. It was no fault of the Russian ceptain or of his crew that their prize was not lying ready to their hands in the reads. It can scarcely even be said to have been the fault of the spice on whose information they acted. All was done and well done, on their side. There seems to have been no kind of doubt that but for the formitous circumstance of the Cyclops meeting some laffling repair, which delayed her departure, she may be a considered the control of the Russian Czar has the discretion to know when he is well served he will give the captain of the Vladimir the run of all the crosses of all the Saints in the Greek calendar. His cruise was a brilliant service, creditably performed.

But what shall we say to our own Admirals? Two or

But what shall we say to our own Admirals? Two or three points must be mentioned in aggravation of their gross culpable, and disgraceful negligence. Had this af-fair occurred in the course of a long winter blockale, Isir occurred in the course of a long winter blockale, when hights are dark and long, with a heavy ea running, and every circumstance of season and weather calculated to exhaust vigilance and dull the senses, it would have been more intelligible. But such are not the conditions under which the blockade of Sevastonel is conducted at the present moment. The nights are short—the sum ner in its pride; even the few hours of nominal darkness are light enough for the purposes of efficient blockade, if ordinory eigilance be exercised. Again, had the ship which broke the blockade been a saling ship, which had put out to sea when the wind was blowing off shore, and had the blockade been conducted merely under cany se, the fact blockade been conducted merely under canves, the fact would not have appeared so thoroughly amazing. A sulting ship, with but her lower sails set, glides a niselessiy along when only sleepy eyes are on the look-out for her; but the Vladimir is a paddle-wheel-steumer, which cannot progress without the usual accompaninents of clutter and noise, and puffing and smoking, which are inseparable from the action of such ships. The more one reflects upon this transaction the more incredible does it appear that a steamer of this kind and class could sheam out of Sevastopol as quietly as as Peninsular steamer would drop down as quietly as as Peninsular steamer would drop down as cruise about the Black Sea at the pleasure of her captain, as though the allied fleets had been made of brown paper. This is not the way matters were conducted when stout old blockade been conducted merely under canvas, the fac-This is not the way matters were conducted when stout old Sir John Jervis had a similar duty in hand, and Troubridge was with the in-shore squadron off Teulon. The naval Paladins of these days had but canvas to work with, and Paladins of these days had but canvas to work with, and the Gulf Lyons is not just the mot piensant craising ground imaginable in booterous weather; but they mantaised the blockade so closely that not a fisherman's boat could have got out to sea without incurring certain capture or destruction. Sinope was bad enough, but reasons of many kinds were urged at the time which sitenced, if they did not convince, the queralous. We acquiesced peaceably, as an ignor-nt public should, in the proposition that French and English ships ought not at a particular season to navigate the seas which bere the Russians to their prey; but none of these points of excuse or justification can apply in the present case. The combined fleets are in full action, the blockading squadron no doubt formed of picked ships, and here is the result! If there is anything which could add wings to our desire that the combined action of the Anglo-French fleets and armies against bined action of the Anglo-French fleets and armies against of picked sulps, and here is the result! If there is anything which could add wings to our desire that the combined action of the Angle-French fleets and armies against Sevast pol may be attended with speedy effect, it is the fear that some untoward event, similar in character, but far more direful in result than the cruise of the Visitiair, may again occur. Who can answer for consequences, when the business of the country is so inefficiently conducted?

THE NEW TURKISH LOAN.

THE NEW TURKISH LOAN.

From the London Tienes, Aug. 11—City Article.

The result of the new negotiations for a Turkish loan will be watched with interest. Former circumstances have damaged its prospects but more from the confused impressions they have left than from any clear conception of their precise mature. These, however, should be understood. It was nearly three years oack—namely, on the 31st of October, 1851, that Turkey first atrempted to become a borrower. For some years the currency of the country had experienced depreciation, and, to restore it, the Bask of Constantinople was authorized by the Ministry to centract a loan of £2,000,000. The terms arranged at London and Paris were for a s.x per cent. stack at par, guaranteed by the Government, and to be reimbursed in 23 years at £120. Consols at that time were at 100, and the reliance upon the honor of Turkey was such that the scrip of the new bonds, in the course of a few weeks, advanced to 114 premium, with the prospect of a further rise. Rumors, however, became prevalent that the terms were considered too onerous at Constantinople, and that they would be disavowed on the ground that the Turkish Plexipotentiary at Paris had exceeded his authority, and Plexipotentiary at Paris had exceeded his authority, and Plexipotentiary at Paris had exceeded his authority, and rise the remained in absysance, but it was eventually settled by a return of their meney to the scripholders, with a bonus of about 3 per cent. After this, no further proposals were heard of until December last, when Namik Pasha visited by the Créat Mubatier, with the sanction of the French Government, and the other half in Lindon. To the astonishment of every one, however, the proper firm an appeared again in this case to be wanting, and the negotiations were broken off. Finally, on the 23d of March last, little more than loan months ago, Messrs. Rothschild an nonneed the conspletion of terms comprising a loan of £2,200,000, in a six per cent stock at 85 redeemable in 15 years. Consols at t It is by the light of these circumstances that the propo-

not carried further.

It is by the eight of these circumstances that the proposals now about to be put forth must be considered. They involve two points. First, the extent of disarchit inflicted by the disavowal of the original contract in 1351; and next the present position of Turkey as regards her ability to fulfill any engagement the may contract, compared with what it was at that period. In respect to the first loan, there is no question as to the cofrectness of her assection that it was issued prematurely, so far as concerns the absence of the firman which was necessary to its ultimate validity. But the charge against her was, that although the contractors might have been to some extent wanting in vigilance, they committed no error, except as they were milled by all the high functionaries of the Sal an; and, moreover, that no notice was given to them of any irregularity until the loan had been many weeks in the market at a large premium, and part of the proceeds had actually been received by the Turkish Government, and applied to the eigencies of the State. The hour for canceling the bargain on any other terms than that of paying its fall bargain on any other terms than that of paying its fall therefore passed, and it was contanded by those who most sincerely desired to see Turkey sustain at any cost her traditional honor, that nothing short of this would satisfy the requirements of the case. Instead of 11 per cent. premium, however, she limited berself to the payment of 3 per cent, returning at the same time principal and interpesting the limited berself to the payment of 3 per cent, returning at the same time principal and interpesting the limited berself to the highest quotance with the figure position. estin full. To the extent of that allowance the English
public were clear gainers by the transaction, although in
dividual holders who had purchased at the highest quotation sustained severe loss. This, however, is no justification, lany more than if a man who had sold Consols to an
agent at 90 were to deny the power of that agent, and to
refuse to deliver them after they had for some time rises to
94, offering one per cent, in settlement of the speculation.
But it must be remembered that the charge, even under

But it must be remembered that the charge, even under any aspect, is not that Turkey dishonered any direct and legal debt, but that she failed at a moment of great internal perplexity to act up to the highest construction of a moved and peculiar question of financial equity. The disavowal of the loan is well known to have been the work

THE RUSSIAN EXPLOIT IN THE BLACK
SEA.

Press The London Times.

Matters must be strangely managed in the Black Sea! Is it credible that, although a strict blockade is supposed to be maintained off Sevastopol, and although the conbined fleets are supposed to hold sach undisputed svay over those waters that not a Russian ship can dare to put out without certain capture or destruction, the blockade outside the state of the state of the state of the state of the press in this country who were like wise disposed to consider that the stock Exchange were action, and a Russian steam legate has made her way without molestation to the very month of the Raphorus—that she proceeded to the Alatic coast, and there such the proceeded to the Alatic coast, and there such the proceeded to the Alatic coast, and there such the proceeded to the Alatic coast, and there such the proceeded to the Alatic coast, and there such the proceeded to the Alatic coast, and there such the proceeded to the Alatic coast, and there such the proceeded to the Alatic coast, and there is the proceeded to the Alatic coast, and there is the proceeded to the Alatic coast, and there is the proceeded to the Alatic coast, and there is the proceeded to the Alatic coast, and there is the proceeded to the Alatic coast, and there is the proceeded to the Alatic coast, and there is the proceeded to the Alatic coast, and there is the proceeded to the Alatic coast, and there is the proceeded to the Alatic coast, and there is the proceeded to the Alatic coast, and there is the proceeded to the Alatic coast, and there is the proceeded to the Alatic coast, and there is the proceeded to the Alatic coast, and there is the proceeded to the Alatic coast, and there is the proceeded to the Alatic coast, and there is the proceeded to the Alatic coast, and there is the proceeded to the Alatic coast, and there is a the proceeded to the Alatic coast, and there is a the proceeded to the Alatic coast, and there is a the proceeded to the Alatic coast, and there is a the proceeded t of the debt on her paper currency. It is one thing, however, to look at the question in an abstract form and another to test it by comparison. All that can be said of Turkey is, that in this instance she was nature to her own reputation. Compared with what might have been expected under similar circumstances from most other foreign countries, the transaction is one that will stand high. Mississippi, Michigan Florida, and Arkanssa, four of the next their ing States of the American Union, dispute the technical form in which their loans were contracted, and, instead of discussing nice points as to the terms on which they may cancel their bargains, retain both principal and interest.

With this glance at the moral points of her case, it only With this glance at the moral points of her case, it only remains to consider the change in the political prospects of Turkey, since the date when her securities were lawked upon as worth a premium of 11 per cent. At that moment the Emperor of Russia was not alone in regarding her as adving patient. She is now victorious in the field, and, at the same time, has introduced those changes in her institutions upon which alone her regeneration was considered to depend. It has been shown also that whatever convulsions may take place in Europe, the one point on which all the powers are united is that Turkey shall not become the prey of any one of them, and that thus as far as external forces can operate, her independence is more recurse than that of any Ather country. Finally, there is the fact that are is almost alone in the advantage more accurate that that of any ther country. Finally, there is the nact that at any ther country. Finally, there is the nact that are is almost alone in the advantage of being without a public debt. Doubtless there is enough in the heterogeneous elements of ner population and other circumstences to inspire, even when the whole, of these circumstences to inspire, even when the whole, of these circumstences to inspire, even when the action with which all foreign borrowers, especially at this moment, should be regarded; but it is, nevertheless, desirable in every sense that she should not, in her financial operations, have to centend, smong other difficulties, with the consequences of prejudice or misrepresentation.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF SAN JUAN.

From The London Times.

We have never professed to consider the species of protectorate expressed by the British Government for a long series of years over the Mosquite Coast as a possession of any practical advantage to the interests or the honor of this country, and we learned with great satisfaction about this country, and we learned with great satisfaction about four years ago that a treaty had been signed at Washington by Sir Henry Balwer and Mr. Clayton, the American Secretary of State, for the purpose of placing the communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans by way of Nicaragus under the joint protection of the maritime powers most interested in the prosecution of that undertaking. The spirit of that treaty was perfectly fair and just; and, if any exclusive rights had ever been claimed or exercised by the British Government is its former rolations with the Mosquito Indians, as far back as under the Spenish downion over Central America, those rights were the rfully, and, we thick, wisely, cliquinshed in exchange for a positive engagement from the United States Givernment that they would co-operate with ourselves in the only object which gives a peculiar value and importance to that part of the globe—namely, the opening of a secure only object which gives a peculiar value and importance to that part of the globe—namely, the opening of a secure line of communication between the two oceans, and the establishment of two free ports for all nations at each extremity of the canal. For this purpose the commercial stations at which this transit trade is carried on would returnly become important free cities, like the Hanseatic towns of Europe, having no political character or strength, but respected by all the world for the services they render to the best interests of society.

This being the principle which the British Gevernment has for some time past proclaimed and acted upon with reference to the passage of Nicaragua, with the fall concurrence of the United State, it is with considerable surprise and regret that we learn that Gregtown, at the mouth of

bas fo, some time past proclaimed and acted upon with reference to the passage of Nicaragua, with the fall concarrence of the United States, it is with considerable surprisand regret that we learn that Greytown, at the mouth of the river San Juan, has recently been attacked and destroyed by one of the most extraordisary outrages ever committed by the commissioned officers of any civilized State. The facts, which are at present only known to us through the American journals, are as follows: It seems that a quarrel had taken place on the San Juan between one Capt. Smith, commander of a small American steamer, and the native owner of a bungo, or barge on the river. The rative had leveled his piece at Capt. Smith, but did not fire. Capt. Smith shortly afterward called for his riba, and coolly shot this unfortunate Indian though the heart. Upon the ratorn of the steamer to Greytown the local authorities of that place proceeded, not unreasonably, to attempt the capture of the murderer. The Americans, however, resisted the Mayor, on the ground that there was tempt the capture of the murderer. The Americana, however, resisted the Mayor, on the ground that there was no authority in Greytown competent to arrest and try an American citizen; Capt. Smith retired on board a steamer in the harbor, and, oddly enough, Mr. Borland, the Minister of the United States in Central America, who was present, thought it consistent with his duty and his dignity to take the part of the culprit. A rist ensued, in which Mr. Borland received the fragment of a bottle in his face. Upon this provocation, the Americans having demanded the assistance of Capt. Hollins of the United States ship-of-war Cyane, that officer proceeded to the testen the place with bombardment unless satisfaction were efforded by the payment of a sum of \$24,000 within a few hours. Greytown was, in fact, a village consisting of about one hundred low huts, thatched with pulm leaves, and containing five hundred inhabitants, chiefly Jamaica negroes or Mesquate Indians, with a few European traders. Upon Capt. Hollins's threat this mixed population fled to the neighboring woods, and the English residents went on board Her Majesty's schooner Bernaula, which was unluckily the only British vessel in the harbor, and far too small to oppose the American skip. To the astonishment of every one who winessed the outrage, Capt. Hollins's terms not having been compiled with, he opened his fire upon this defenseless and abandoned town, which was soon in ruins; and its cestruction was completed by landing men to set it on fire. The whole of the property was soon in rules; and its contraction was completed by landing men to set it on fire. The whole of the property tained in the warehouses was like inhabitants left totally destitute!

Greytown is not a British possession; if it had been measures would have been taken to repel so wanton an burbarous an ettack; but we have at this time no furthe interest in the place than that which results from the commercial undertakings in which British subjects may be en barbaroes an attack; but we have at this time no further interest in the place than that which results from the commercial motertakings in which British subjects may be anorged there. It is impossible, however, to lose sight of the fact, which stands recorded in a solema treaty, that Great British waived and relinquished her rights to the protectorate of the Mosquito Coast and of Groytown, its principal trading station, on the express stipulation with the United States that they would, in conjunction with the United States that they would, in conjunction with the United States that they would, in conjunction with the Construction of the express stipulation with the construction of the communication between the two occass for the benefit of mankind, on equal terms to all, and for the protection of the same." It is certainly a most extraordinary violation of the spirit of that treaty that an American ship-of-war should have presumed, in defense of at best a very doubtful cause, to attack and destroy the principal commercial station situated on this very line of communication which the American Government is expressly bound to maintain and protect. The act of Captain Hollins speaks for itself. It is, indeed, without a parallel in any history with which we are acquainted, for the place was wholy incapable of firing a shot in its defense; not a man was killed or wounded in the attack, and the enterprise was one of mere destruction. The American papers from which we have expressions of shame and regret; and we cannot doubt that the public opinion of the enlightened classes in the United State will condemn these proceedings as strongly as the judgment of every other part of the world. There is in this case no war and no provocation to account for or to palliate such a measure. Far from being at war with the States also also a content of the Public State in which would have disgraced a buccauser. Indeed, considering the species of protection established by the treaty of 1850 and the engagements contracted by the United From The Morning Chronicle.

Nicaragua.

From The Morning Chrenicle.

We have very extraordinary ne vs from San Juan, otherwise called Grytown (Nicaragua), which town was totally destroyed on the 13th July, by the United States shoo-of-war Cyane, Captain Hollins. It appears that on the 11th Captain Hollins demanded a full and satisfactory apology for the isualti offered to the United States Minister of and at Central America (Mr. Borland). This was refused by the authorities and inhabitants. On the following day Capt. Hollins informed the inhabitants and the magistrates that nucless an apology were made by 9 o'clock on the morning of the 13th he would hombard the town. The people still refused, and Captain Hollins having previously sent the American Transi. Company's steamers to take off such of the residents as chose to leave in them, bombarded the town for six hours, till 3 P. M. A party of mea th in landed and burnt what remained of the place. It is said that no lives were lost. San Juan (Greytown) was a poor little place, which contained a number of adobe and palmient huis, with a few better buildings. It will be reasonited huis, with a few better buildings. It will be reasonited huis, with a few better buildings. It will be reasonited huis, with a few better buildings. It will be reasonited huis, with a few better buildings. It will be reasonited huis, with a few better buildings. It will be reasonited huis, with a few better buildings, it will be reasonited huis, with a few better buildings. It will be reasonited huis, with a few better buildings. It will be reasonited huis, with a few better buildings. It will be reasonited huis, with a few better buildings. It will be reasonited huis, with a few better buildings another, ceing given up to the Greytown authorities for examination and given up to the Greytown authorities for examination and the morning and the summary of the people of the people

known, however, whether Captain Hollins acted on his own reasonability, or under neglige orders from Washknown, however, whether Captain Hollias acted on his own responsibility, or under positive orders from Washington. San Jasa is in the jurisdiction of no particular State. It is a kind of independent colony, now inhabited by English, Americans, and natives, under a grant from the Mesquito King. Political annexationists are of orbiten that this bombardonent will create much prejudice against the United States through of all Central America. From The Dody News.

The Americans have bombarded Greytown, and in so deing have shown a tolerable proof of that energy which has helped them to build up the most remarkable annure in the world in the abortest space of time possible. It is said sometimes that a popular Government is the very worst that can be devised in order to be able to deal effectually with foreigners in the event of interrupted relations. A popular Government, it is said, may be admirably adapted for the administration of the internal resources of

ually with foreigners in the event of interrupted relations. A popular Government, it is said, may be admirably adepted for the administration of the internal resources of the country, but when foreign relations are concerned then a unity, a concentration of power, are needed which can new r be obtained except in a state where the sovercign power is lodged in the hands of one or a few. It is a sufficient answer to this assertion to say that the most prosperous periods of many of the most flustrious states in the modern and ancient world have been precisely those where the people shared most directly in the sovereign power. Athens was a pure democracy in the time of Pericles. The Italian States passed through the periods of their most illustrious career when they were under popular Government. The English nation has become powerful just in proportion as the people have exercised an influence over her legislature. The Government of England has at times been weak and vaciliating because there are other interests consult. Its ministers are not taken from aristocratical funities, who have links of connection with the princely house of the Continent. When the national interest is injured, or the national honor wounded, to the nation alone is committed the duty of seeking redress. The bomb urbanent of Greytown is at least another proof of the determination of the American Government that no insult shall be offered to its subjects or its representatives without redress being afforded. Some time back a native captain of the Masquite shore was shot in a quarrel which took piace between times of this reaching Greytown, the Masquit of that place proceeded to arrest Smith, who had then arrived at Panta Arenas, on his ascent up the river to St. Juan. Mr. Berland, the American Consul, who was on board a contiguous vossel, went on board Smith's ship and found him keeping his availants at bay. The Consul important of the continuation of the decimal to the Masquite beautiful intercessed telling the Masquite and a contiguous voss Berland, the American Consul, who was on board a con-tiguous vossel, went on board Smith's ship and found him keeping his assailants at bay. The Consul im-mediately interposed, telling the Marshal that the American Government recognized no authority existing at Greytown to interfere with any Amer-ican citizen, and ordered him and his men away. The same evening an attempt was made to arrest Mr. Bor-land, he was wounded in the face with a missile, and kept prisoner in the consulate all night. On receipt of intelli-gence communicating these facts, the Government of the United States dispatched the Crane, man-of-war, to the gence communicating these facts, the trovernment of the United States disparched the Cyane, man-of-war, to the spot to demand r-dress for the insult offered to their Consul. The authorities and residents refused to make the slightest apology, and the town was bombarded and burned down. No lives were lost. This certainly seems sharp practice, but until further information reaches Europe man judgment should be offered as to the rights of the state of the disease. All that can be sail at present is, the final judgment should be offered as to the rights of the matter in dispute. All that can be said at present is, that notions have rights as well as individuals, that when these rights are invaded justice requires that the party in error should give redress, or in offenit thereof should be punished. The United States have shown in this, as they did in the Koszta affair, and in other instances, that the rights of the American pation and of American eithers shall not suffer for want of vigor on the part of the American Executive. All we have to do is to take care that out of this Gravious affair our Governments ont contrive to stir utive. All we have to do is to take care that out of this Grevtown affair our Government on not contrive to stir up ill blood between ourselves and the Americans.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

THE TRADE IN WOOLEN RAGS.

the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune SIR: In your SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE of Friday, July 28, I notice an article headed, Rags For Paper, I am one of the many home spun farmers who, at the present time, are suffering on account of the great in-crease of the importation of rags from foreign countries, but not for the purpose of making paper. Sir, I have reason to believe that the idea of impo Sir, I have reason to believe that the idea of importing rags for the purpose of making paper is, in a great measure, out of order, and that the quantity of rags imported designed for that purpose, doth not constitute one-tenth part of the whole quantity imported. It is a fact that large quantities of woolen rags, also wool made from rags, is now and for several years have been imported. We have in our own country rag speculators; they buy the woolen as well as paper rags. Woolen rags are worth from four to six cents per round in the dirt. The rags are sorted then by per pound in the dirt. The rags are sorted, then by machinery converted into wool. Rag wool is now selling from 20 to 28 cents per pound. A neighbor of mine, a few days since, imported from Montreal seventhen tuns of woolen rags. From these rags he makes about 400 pounds of wool per day. About ten days since he bought in Boston 23,000 pounds of wool make from rags imported from France. This will soon be manufactured into stocking-yarn and sent to market. We shall soon be flooded with woolen rags. By the late treaty rags from Canada come in duty late treaty rags from Canada come in duty free. I believe that there will be 30,000,000 pounds of woolen rags made into wool, then manufactured into cloth, stocking-yarn, &c., the coming year in this country. Every pound of this rag wool takes the place of so much of our native wool. The cloth sells to good advantage, and is quite cheap and durable.

Your friend, HENRY STEVENS.

Bernet, Vt., Monday, Aug. 21, 1244.

THE MAN WHO DOES TAKE THE PAPER.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sin: Not long since I rend in your paper an article headed "The man who never took a newspaper." In

which came under my own observation:

Having been disappointed the other morning in receiving that part of my breakfast contained in THE N. Y. DAILY TRIBUNE, I dispatched a messenger to see what could be done in the way of satisfaction. After half an beur's diligent search he returned, much to my chagrin, empty-handed. Recollecting an old copy set me at school after this wise: "If you want a thing done do it yourself," I seized my bonnet and sallied forth. Not far from my domicil appears each morning, with the rising sun, an old huckster-man, whose stock in trade consists of two empty barrels, across which is thrown a protess. counter in the shape of a plank, a pint of pea-nuts, six sticks of pepper mint candy, half a dozen choleraic looking pears an apples, copies of the daily papers, and an old stubby broom, with which the owner carefully brushes up the nut-shells dropped by graceless urchins to the endanger-

ment of his sidewalk lease.
"Have you this morning's TRIBUNE ?" said I, looking as amiable as I knew how.

"No Ma'am," was the decided reply. Why-yes, you have," said I, laying my hand on the

"Well, you can't have that, Ma'am," said the disconcerted peanut merchant, " for I hav'nt read it myself!" 'I'll give you three cents for it," said I.

(A shake of the head.) Six cents

(Another shake) A shilling ?" (I was getting excited.)

"It's no use, Ma'am," said the persistent old fellow It's the only number I could get, and I tell you that no body shall have that TRIBUNE till I have read it myself You should have seen, Mr. Editor, the shapeless hat, the osaic coat, the tattered vest, and the extraordinary pair of trousers that were educated up to that TRIBUNE-PANNY PERS.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

Russellville, (Ky.) Aug. 16.-There will be some good corn crops in Logan County, and if it is carefully used may answer for home demand. The out crop being good will belp us out.

Toledo (O.) Republican Aug. 21, says crops immediately ground Toledo never looked better in the world than they ound Toledo never looked better in me worst than they now. Postatoe fields are sights pleasing to look upon, om the vigorous growth of the vines, the healthy appear-ice they exhibit, and the knowledge we have that the bers are setting finely, and that the yield will be large, hose brought to market here are much superior to the Those brought to market here are much superior to the average of late years.

Corn, too, is generally an excellent crop, and though the fields have not really suffered up

um is needed now, the fields have not really suffered up this time. The crop of the county bids fair to become etter than ever before.

Macon, Ga., Aug. 17 .- Yesterday, a great hall and rain storm occurred here; the water was much needed, but the hall cut the crops some: the wind was heavy.

Watertown, N. Y., (Democratic Union), Aug. 26.

Messrs, T. A. & A. P. Smith, of this town, have the greatof hops ever known in the country. It is estimated by competent judges at 30,000 pounds. Hops are worth from 25 to 30 cents per pound. This crop grows on twenty acres of land. Eight or nine thousand dellars is a ound sum to realize from only twenty scree.

been plentiful for a month past, and the corn and cotton crops never promised better. Accounts from Fairfield. Chester, Sumter, Lexington, Orangeburg, and Newberry districts state that the yield of cotton will be a full ave age one, and that corn never looked finer. The weather has been very hot, but is now much cooler, the thermo eter early this morning indicating 65.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

EVACUATION OF THE PRINCIPALITIES INVASION OF THE CRIMEA.

BOMBARDMENT OF BOMERSUND. DEATH OF THE KING OF SAXONY.

Impeachment of Queen Christina.

Dates: London and Liverpool, Aug. 12-

The Asia from Liverpool, on Saturday 12th, arrived here about 7 o'clock this morning. The Canadian steumer Ottawa from Quebec, arrived at

Liverpool on the morning of Friday the 11th inst. The war news by the Asia, although brief, is highly important. On the 9th Prince (Alexander) Gorchakoff announced to the Austrian Government that Moldavia as well as Waltachia will be immediately evacuated. Consequently the Austrian troops on their way to Gullicia, the Bukovina and Transvivania have received orders to ment is a telegraphic statement, that 3,000 French troop have effected a lodgement in the island of Aland, and that an equal number have landed on the 1sthmus of Pereko prevent Russian reenforcements from reaching th Crimea. Sir Charles Napler was to attack Bamarsund next day," and a fermidable expedition against Sevas: pol was making ready an embark on board the fleet of transports that had assembled in the bay of Varna. The other items of interest by this arrival are the death of th King of Saxony, and the indictment of Queen Caristina, on a charge of treason, before the Spanish Cortes.

Liverpool Cotton market had rather fallen off. Breadstuffs generally, were firm, and Wheat had advanced. Money rather tighter. Consols, 922 3921, 921 3921.

Weather in England very fine.

A letter published in The London Times of the 10th inst. makes public the very important information that a treaty exists between the Hudson's Bay Company and the Russian Government, by which the Hudson's Bay Company enjoy, from the date of June 1, 1840, for a specified period, the exclusive use of the Russian-American coas from 54° 40' north to Cape Spencer, near 58° north, in consideration of the payment of two thousand offer skins annually to the Russian Company. On this a-rangement it is understood that Britain can found a claim to present actual possession of the only really valuable portion of the Russo-American coast, and will thereby interpose an effectual step to the negotiations at present pending for the sale of that territory to the United States.

THE STATE OF EUROPE.

From Our Own Correspondent LONDON, Friday, Aug. 11, 1854.

The Turks have entered Bucharest, and will reap the fruit of their bravery unless they are robbed of it by Lord Redefiff and his colleagues at Constantinopie. Intrigues are going on to give to Austria a protecto rate over the Danubian Principalities, though they do not require any protectorate at all. The Turks have never interfered with the internal administration of Moldavia and Wallachia: the inhabitants can develop the resources of the country just as the Serbs do. But as Russia has hitherto prevented reforms and material improvements in the Principalities by the instrumentality of a corrupt aristocracy, now, that the Russians are expelled, and the roused energy of the Turks has become a barrier against future invasions, the Principalities are to be handed over to a no less unprincipled and no less encroaching power than Russia, in fact to Austria. And who is it that advocates such a monstrous policy? Why, it is England and France They are willing to rob Turkey of two Provinces, and to mar the progress of civilization in Moldo-Wallachia in the nan cand under the pretext of the in lependence and of the integrity of the Turkish empire! If Austria had done anything for the Turks and against the Russians, then such a reward as a protectorate, and by it an eventual appexation of the Principalities, might seem plansible, but she has not only not expelled the Russians. but even now she declares that on the 24th inst. she is ready to occupy Wallachia, only as neutral power. And still she stipulates for conditions for such uncalled for service, and Lord Redeliffe advocates her claims, and insists upon a withdrawal of the Tuckish army from Wallachia. He has already succeededpersuading the Sultan to order Omer Pasha not to pursue too closely the Russian army, inorder to avoid with which a battle is connected, the destruction of villages, the trampling down of the crops, and the plundering which is unavoidable after a battle, both by the fleeing and the pursuing enemy. Pince Gorhakoff, therefore, may reach the Screth without being attacked, and reorganize his utterly demoralized army on the retreat, while it could now easily be de stroyed. The Turks begin at last to understand and curse the policy of the allies. The fact that Russian steam-frigate, the Vladimir, has broken through the blockade of Sevastopol, sunk two Turkish vessels laden with coals, captured two others laden with corn off Haraclea, and nearly carried off an Frelish Reamer, the Cyclons, which owed her salvation only to the circumstance that she had to remain in Constantinople for some necessary repairs, and could not at the day previously appointed be at He racles, has sufficiently shown how utterly ineffective is ever the naval assistance of England and France. Still the expedition to the Crimea is to take place im mediately, or perhaps has already taken place. Eighty thousand men are to be carried to the Thracian Chersonesus-a considerable army indeed, but the Russians are ready to receive them, and the chances are at least equalon both sides.

Contrary to all expectations, the Emperor Napoleon III is not to come to Paris on the 15th, the day of his patron saint. It is said that he remains at Biarritz in order to avoid the cholera which is raging in Paris. There are others who think that he dreads an insur

As to Spain the revolution continues in full blast and all power proceeds from the people. Espartero saw himself forced to acknowledge the revolutionary juntas all over the kingdom, and when Queen Christina made preparations for leaving the country, he was unable to guarantee her safety. She remains hidden in the palace, while the infuriated masses insist upon her disgorging the ill-gotten plunder, by which she has enriched the Duke of Rianzares, late Mr. Muñoz, and all his family. No sympathy exists in England for her, as it has been officially acknowledged by the English Cabinet that she has openly favored the slave trade, and has received a considerable profit from the importation of slaves into Cuba. Espartero is too old-above seventy-and too much wanting in active energy to be able to control the Spanish is such an excited period as the present. He failed eleven years back just by his want of energy, and was out-generaled by Narvaez, O'Donnell, Serrano, and other tools of Queen Christins. Now most of his opponents have put themselves under his command, at still nobody believes in the stability of his ministry, nor does any one expect Queen Isabella to keep her throne. She has already once determined to abdicate in favor of the innocent Princess of Asturias, and the foreign diplomatists were summoned to the palace in order to be present at the solemn transaction; but, if we are to believe The Times correspondent, it was Mr. Soule who stepped in, and persuaded her not to do such a desperate act, which could not be retracted when things became smoother. He has done a great service to the Queen, and his friend, Pacheco, is Minister of Foreign Affairs; besides, the Spanish

treasury is in difficulties. What an opportunity for acquiring Cubs for the United States! Still I do not think the bargain can be concluded before the revolution enters into a new stadium, and it is a grea question whether the negotiations should not be conducted with other people, that is with the men of to-morrow, not with Pacheco, Espartero, the Queen, and the powerless men of to-day. A recent event gives sufficient evidence how small the influence of Espartero is. On the 5th inst, the population of Macrid became crazy on account of the attempted departure of Queen Christian; deputations presented themselves before the Junta to insist upon preventing her from leaving the kingdom until she had been tried by the Cortes. The Junta transmitted the demand to the Council of Ministers, who after a long discussion, which lasted till 5 o'clock in the morning, determined to accede to the desire of the people. Espartere was quite exhausted by the excitement; he begins to feel that his senile forces are unequal to his task. The more advanced section of the Ministers have received a recuforce neut in the arrival of Santa Cruz, Lujan, and Alonzo. The Juntas will superintend the elections. Arana, the last favorite of the Queen, has safely reached Bayonne

After the suppression of the movement in Parms the work of the executioner commenced. On the 4th five persons were shot.

The sudden death of the King of Saxony, who was killed by the kick of his horse in Tyrol, will not alter the position of Germany, nor even of the little kingdem of Saxony. His brother Prince John succeeds him, known for his attachment to the Emperor of Russia and to the most ultramoutane views of Roman Catholicism. He is a good Italian scholar, and has translated Dante's poetry into very creditable German prose.

The most important information that we have re ceived by the telegraph of yesterday is that Prince Gorchakoff, the diplomatist, has informed the Government a: Vienna of the immediate evacuation of Molda davia, as well as of Wallachia. The Austrian Government, thereupon, gave immediate orders to the Austrian armies in Gallicia and Transylvania tosuspend their advance, and to halt for the present. Still the Austrian Emperor is very angry, and calls it a breach of the treaty, that Turkey has sent her armies across the Danube in pursuit of the Russians, since Austria had already, on the 14th of June, declared that it was her intention to occupy the Principalities. The Times continues to attribute the retreat of the Russians to the menacing attitude of Austria, though Austria even now is to enter the Principalities only as a neutral power, allied to both the belligerents. She cannot, therefore, have threatened Russia.

The Moniteur contains a most flattering account of the gallantry and organizing genius of Gen. Kinetty (Ismael Pasha), who has shown what can be done with the Bashi Bozouks. All the irregulars of the Asiatic army are to be put under his command. It will be remembered that it was Kmesty who, in 1849, defeated the Austrians at Csorna in Hungary. There is no doubt that he is destined to play a considerable part in the Asiatic army, which is now constantly reenforced. The Vicegerent of Shamyl. Mobammed Emir Bey, has arrived at Constantinople, not only to concert a plan of co-operation between the Circassians and Turks, but to decline the assistance of English and French officers.

The great attack on Bomersund and the Aland Islands, in the Baltic, and on the Crimea in the Black Sea, is to take place on the 15th inst., in honor of St. Napoleon, the patron of the French Emperor. Admiral Ommaney, in the White Sea, has amused himself by bombarding a Russian fort and convent, but after shelling them for about ten hours, he retired without having killed any Russians or done any real harm to the enemy. The English bombardments seem indeed to be sham fights, and nobody can understand what the Admirals are about.

Prince Napoleon has got leave of absence, but he declares that he has no intention of making use of it before he has won his spurs in a battle with the Rus

The Czar now begins to develope his means of ac tion in the way I binted several weeks back. He is to visit Warsaw, to reopen the Polish Universities, to allow the employment of the Polish language in official acts, to publish the annual expenses and receipts, and to convoke the notables with the right to consent to the direct taxes. It is even said that a Polish army is to be recatablished, of course officered in the beginning by Russians. It is in fact an anneal land and France despise this ally in order to please Austria, the Czar enlists it, and may soon turn and boldly advance in the same direction.

Count Montemolin, the pretender in Spain, has not left Naples, though his arrival in the Basque Provnces was announced by the papers.

The subscriptions for the Austrian loan are said to have reached nominally the sum of 300,000,000 florius, and, as I have reported, about sixty-five millions more are to be extorted from Lombardy. It remains to be seen how much of this sum can really come into the

The cholera has not abated in Paris, and is increasing in London.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 11, 1854. Yesterday's Moniteur states that "the Russian En voy at Vienna has announced to the Austrian Cabinet that the Emperor Nicholas has ordered the complete eracuation of Wallachia and Moldavia. Notwithstanding this declaration, Count Buol ex changed notes on the 8th inst. with Baron de Bourquency and Lord Westmoreland, from which is results that Austria, like France and England, is of opinion that guarantees must be exacted fro n Russia to prevent a return of complications which distorb the quiet of Europe, and engages itself until the reestablishment of general peace not to enter into any treaty with the Cabinet of St. Petersburg unless those guarantees are obtained." Of what sort these guarantees are to be, may be seen from The Times of this morning. Firstly, the evacuation of the Principalities; secondly, the substitution of common European protectorate in lieu of the Russian protectorate; thirdly, the "revision of the Convention of the Straits, and the adoption of such measures as are necessary to reduce the naval ascendancy of Russia within limits less formidable to the existence of Turkey and the independence of navigation both on the waters of the Euxine and at the

mouths of the Danube." The statement of the Moniteur is on the whole con firmed by the declarations of Lord Clarendon in yesterday's sitting of the House of Lords. We know also, from other sources, that the Russian headquarters are removed to Buzeo; that four Russian regiments have crossed the Pruth, and that the Austrian Government, on its part, has countermanded the order given to several corps of troops to refusorce the armies drawn up en echelon on the frontiers of Gallicis and Transylvania.

There was scarcely ever a more curious operation in the history of wars than this evacuation of the Principalities by the armies of Russia. The fact is that it cannot be accounted for from any strategical, but only frem a diplomatic point of view. As has been explained in THE TRIBUNE, a plan had been arranged between Austria and Russia, according to which the Austrians were to occupy the Principalities as soon as the honor of the Czar should be satisfied by the capture of Silistria; the chance of a Russian defeat being provided for by a clause, according to which the Austrian occupation was to take place in that case.

too. Accordingly, one day before the Russians raised the siege of Silistria, a treaty was concluded between Turkey and Austria giving the latter power the right to enter Wallichia. The treaty almod at three par poses - to withhold the Principalities from Farker; to 'raise a cordon against the plague of revolution around the Austrian fronti-re;" lastly to secure the safe retreat of the Russian army. This troaty as we may safely infer from the confessions of Lord Clarenden, was forced upon the Porte by Lord Stratford de Redeliffe, the English Embassador at Constantinople -the Div in simultaneously issuing an order for allowing the Russians to retire without being molested by pursuit. The precipitate withdrawal of the Russians from the Danube is therefore without an explanation. unless it entered into Russia's agreements with Austrie. The Austrians had fixed the 3d of July for the entrance of their troops into Wallachia. Whence their prograstination! They were securing concession upon concession from the Porte: firstly, in respect of the form of government to be established in Wallachia; secondly, in respect to the exclusion of the Turks from their own province. Subsequently they made known that their occupation of Wallachia would not include a declaration of war. 'The Austrian Government " says Lord Clarendon, "at the end of June, when the Russians were about to evacuate Wallachia, the Austrian Government sent an efficer from the staff of General Hess to inform the allied Commanders that the Austrian Government intended to occupy a portion f Wallachla, in the name of the Sultan, and for the purpose of restoring his authority there; but that they would not enter as belligerents, because they were not at war with Russia, and had not received an answer to the demands which they had addressed to her." This imbecile sincerity of Austria caused embarrassment, and a new delay was necessitated. Then came the protest of Prussia, jealous of the aggrandizement of Austrian power on the Danube. The fact of both these powers being the tools of Russia does not exclude their remaining jealous of each other, as was sufficiently exemplified by the "potato-war" of 1850. If Mr. Urquhart had perused the Warsaw protocol of that year, he would not have tumbled into the Quixotic idea of suddenly propping up Prussia as the European bulwark against Russia.

Seeing Austria losing her opportunity, the Russians already in retreat turned round and advanced once more to the Danube, for, if the evecuation of Wallschis was complete before Austria had moved their subsequent entrance into that Principality would have been deprived of any pretext. Meanwhile, however, the Turkish General at Rustshuk-to use the phraseology of The Times-"imagining" the Russions in full retreat, went over to Giargevo, and beat them so soundly as to render impossible any attempt at retaking possession of the line of the Danube. In consequence of this defeat the Russians were obliged to think seriously of retreat, a resolution to which they were prompted by the discovery that the estensible allies of Turkey would no longer be able to remain inactive, and that the English Government would be forced, in deference to their army as well as to the public, to undertake something against them. By retiring from the Principalities they increased their defensive force in Bessarabia and the Crimes. Thus we learn by a telegraphic dispatch that the Russian regiments in Bessarabia and Kerson are to move in all possible haste to the Crimes, while those in Meldavia march to occupy their places.

It was to be presumed that the Turks would not be slow in improving their opportunity. Their vanguard, under Skander Bey, entered Bucharest on the 6th inst, and their General received a deputation from the Wallachian Capital on the anniversary of the day in which, in 1853, their enemies had entered it,

Thus the Austrians have again lost their oppor tunity and are deprived of their false pretenses for entering Waltachia. An occupation at this moment work bring them infallibly into collision with the Turks. While, therefore, the Austrian papers denounce the advance of the Turks upon Bucharest as a breach of contract, the Austrians themselves are denounced by the English ministerial press for their slowness and stupidity, in having set at nought the fine spun plot. In The Times of Thursday we read for instance: "The Austrians have lost by their prograstination the effect of the position they might have assumed in the Principalities. Oner Pasha has taken advantage of this opportunity and closed upon the heels of the retreating enemy. Wallachia is now in a great "degree occupied by the troops of the Sultan. The " Danube from Orsova to Galatch is in their possession and there is no reason to suppose that any claim can be urged by a foreign power to induce the Turkish Commander to recede from a province which he holds by the right of the master and the valor of his army." All that is left for the Austrians to do now is the occupation of Moldavia. The dispatches from Constantinople dated July 30.

almost exclusively alinde to the projected expedition

reginal the Crimes. The division of twenty shine

which started from Baltshik on the 21st of July, ac-

companied by Generals Brown and Cancobert, and

commanded by Admiral Bruat, in order to reconnoitre the coast from Anapa to Sevastopol, returned on the 27th. After their return Cancobert and Brown immediately proceeded to Varna to comconsidere the results of their mission to St. Arnand and Lord Raglan. The Anglo-French troops were drawn up from Varna to Kustendie, in order to facilitate their embarkation at the different ports. This embarkation must have taken place on the 29th or 30th of July. The Turkish fleet had entered the Black Sea, and all the Anglo-French naval forces must have been assembled in the latitude of Varna as on the let inst., numerous transports were accumulated there. On the destination of these forces the Gazette du Midi has the following: "Some speak of Anapa, "and the neighboring fortress which contain together about 20 (0) men, and the capture of which would at once establish communications between Abassia, Circassin, and the Crimen, so that the Circussians could early take port in any attack directed against the Crimea. According to others the attack is to be directed against Odessa, which, at this moment, musters a garrison of about 40,000 men, and which would be fortified by the allied troops, in order to stay there during the winter, and to threaten Bessarabis on one side and the Crimes on the other side. A third version points to Nicolajeff as the point to be attacked, there being there the arsenals of the Russian army, and this place occupying the triangle formed by the Dnieper in the east, and the Bug in

The Dobrodia has been entirely abandoned by the Russians, and is now occupied by 36,000 Turks and French. The Turks are at Babadagh and are said to e under orders to attack Tulteba, while the Frank

on the 16th of July, the little town established by the Russians at the Sulina mouth, which was alresdy partly dismantled, is said to have been completely destroyed by the English steamers Spitfire and Ve suvius, no buildings having been spared except the

lighthouse and the church. In the White Sea the English have effected a landng on some point on the Coast of Onesais and destrayed a village.

The Vladimir affair in the Black Sea has called forth a violent attack from The Times against Ad miral Dundas, to which The Herald answers as fol-

"Sir Charles Napier in the Baltic could permit the Sweaborg fleet to pass unmoisted to their anchorage—could allow Hango Udd to be well fortified, and then most ineffectively bombarded—could permit the buoys to be removed and the ship to run aground in consequence, and not one word of reflection would The Times cast upon